Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1802. [No. 406.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in bls. | Soap in boxes,
Cherry Bounce in barrels. | Candles do.
Sugar in bls. | Chocolate do.
Gin in cases, | Hyson skin Tea in chests.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which, are

Chintzes, | Calicoes,
Cambrics, | Chintz Shawls,
Bombazets, | Flag Handkerfs.
Durants, | Check do.
Calimancoes, | Sewing Silks,
German Dowlafs, | Threads & Tapes.
Ruffia Sheeting,

Likewise,

3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,

a large quantity of

READY MADE CLOTHES,

and a number of other articles.

H. and T. MOORE,
April 1. *Auctioneers.*

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
April 1. Vendue-Master.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of Clover Seed just received and for sale, by

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
March 9. d

PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday the 1st of April, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, at Col. Gilpin's Wharf,

The Sloop
STARLING,
Burthen about 52 Tons. She will carry between four and five hundred barrels.

H. & T. MOORE, Auct.
March 30. d3t

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of April next, at 4 o'clock, will be sold, at Col. Ramsay's Wharf,

The Schooner
WILLIAM,
With Tackle, Apparel, &c.—burthen about 33 Tons—as may be seen at said wharf. Two thirds of the payment in Cash, and the other third in 90 days.

P. G. MARSTELLER, V. M.
March 30. d8t

Just Received,

A parcel of pickled Herrings in bls.
A quantity of foal leather and shoes,
Cyder in barrels, and
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,

For sale by

J. GARDNER LADD.
March 16. d

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE term of copartnership existing under the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and Co. will expire by contract on the first day of April next: all those indebted thereto are respectfully solicited to call and pay their balances, and such as have claims against said firm will please present them for settlement.

JAMES RUSSELL,
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, that he purposes carrying on business, as usual, in the same place, and will be thankful for a continuance of their custom.

JAMES RUSSELL.
March 11. d

JANNEY & PATON

Have just received and offer for Sale,

A quantity of New-England Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.

Feb. 2. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale on a liberal credit, or to exchange for Flour,

1900 bushels of excellent Turk's Island Salt, and
40 bls. prime Beef.

I have also,

20 quarter casks Port Wine.

WM. HODGSON.
Feb. 3. d

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.

At his store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogshead or barrel,
First and second quality James River Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams.
Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A few barrels of Tar,
James River Coal.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town,
A small House on a lot of 28 feet front on Water Street, next door to Major Muncaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.

3d mo. 1. d

☞ *Cash given at this office for clean Rags.*

In obedience to a Decree of

the Court of Alexandria county, on Thursday the 8th day of April next, *will be offered for sale on the premises, for ready money,*

A Lot of Ground

Containing half an acre; lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria; extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, and on Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot. The lot is subject to an annual rent which will be made known on the day of sale. As the lot is large it will be divided into smaller dividends, and sold either in parcels or altogether as will best suit purchasers. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY,
JOHN DUNLAP, } Com'rs.
March 10. d

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,

With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.
Jan. 11. d

JUST RICEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber, at his Grocery and Fruit Store, lower end of Prince street,

Fresh Orange and Lemons in boxes from Lisbon,
Do. figs in frails,
30 boxes fresh bloom Raisins,
Soft shell'd Almonds,
Tamarins.

Also,

Apples by the barrel,
Shellbarks do.
Good Cyder do.
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Mould Candles do.
R. Island Cheese and Potatoes of a superior quality,
Queens Ware assorted,
And every other article in the GROCERY LINE.

Thomas Simms.

Feb. 6. d

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Cozens,

From Rhode-Island, now landing and consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.
Jan. 4. d

TIMOTHY HAY.

THE Subscriber has a quantity of Timothy Hay for Sale, which he will deliver in Alexandria, or at any distance not exceeding ten miles from his farm, at the moderate price of Four Shillings per hundred. A line addressed to him at this place, and left at the Post-Office, Alexandria, will be received, and immediate attention paid to it.

LAWRENCE LEWIS.
Mount Vernon, March 6.
dt4th April.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust

from Robert Hamilton and Esther his wife, to the subscribers, on SATURDAY the seventeenth day of April next, *will be exposed to sale, upon the premises,* on a CREDIT *of*

6, 12 and 18

months, the payments to be secured by approved securities.

A Lot of Ground

Lying upon the south side of Prince street and to the eastward of Water street, in the town of Alexandria, extending 23 feet upon Prince street, and running back 44 feet 4 inches, on which is erected a commodious two story frame dwelling house.

Also,

Another Lot of Ground

adjoining thereto, extending 36 feet to an 8 feet alley, with the privilege of the alley. Upon this lot is erected a warehouse the whole front. This ground is subject to an annual rent forever of seventy two dollars. Titles will be made as soon as the payments are secured.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN C. HERBERT
March 5. d.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, lower end of PRINCE-STREET, a few barrels of

APPLES.

THO. SIMMS.
Feb. 25. d

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince street.
March 20. d

TABLET OF TASTE.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Cottom and Stewart,

And for sale at their Book Store, Royal Street,

The Tablet of Taste:

OR,

POCKET ALMANACK

FOR 1802.

The Contents of which are as follow, viz.

THE FRONTISPIECE representing the Urn carried in the Funeral Procession of *Washington*, at New-York, with a description of that Procession.
Census of the United States.
Eclipses.
Common Notes.

Description of the Engravings.

1. Montreal. 2 and 3 Fancy Pieces. 4 Seat of John Adams, Esq. 5 Detroit. 6 Quebec. 7 Bridge over the Piscataqua River. 8 View of the Mouth of the Genesee River. 9 View on the Genesee River. 10 Table Rock. 11 Bunker's Hill. 12 Passiac Falls, with descriptions of the whole.

Lines on the Passiac Falls. List of the principal officers of the Government of the United States. Early Friendship. To the Evening Star. The Composition of a Kiss. To Celia on her Birth Day. Miracles. Solitude. Sonnet to Independence. Sweet Echo. St. Paul at Athens. Prospect of Winter. A Flight of Fancy. The Exile of Erine. The Mother. Roads from N. York to Kingston, Upper Canada.

They have also received,

Lyric Ballads, by Wadsworth.
Leonard and Gertrude, &c.
March 8. d

SALT.

2500 bushels of coarse salt arrived this day, from Turk's-Island, and for sale by

JNO. & JAMES H. TUCKER.
March 24. d

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, February 23.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

[*Mr. Huger's Speech continued.*]

Mr. Chairman, it has not been my good fortune to be initiated in the myſteries of the law. I am no profeſſional man; nothing more nor leſs than a plain farmer, or to uſe a more appropriate term of my native ſtate, a plain and (I truſt) honeſt planter. I cannot hope, therefore, to throw much light on a legal queſtion; nor do I feel myſelf adequate to the diſcuſſion of legal terms and niceties. I will, nevertheleſs, claim the indulgence of the committee, whilſt I make a few obſervations on the ſubject, even in this point of view.

In the earlier ſtages of the Engliſh, as well as many other European governments, the King ſat and adminiſtered juſtice in his own immediate perſon. This ſtate of things, however, neither could nor did laſt for any conſiderable length of time. It was ſoon found expedient to diſpenſe with the perſonal attendance of the Prince, and the adminiſtration of juſtice devolved on certain ſubſtitutes, who were ſtill ſuppoſed to repreſent his perſon, acted in his name, and held their offices at his pleaſure. As the darkneſs and ignorance of the middle ages were diſperſed, and the inhabitants of Europe became more enlightened, the feudal chiefs, in the firſt inſtance, and afterwards the people generally, increaſed in power, and procured to themſelves certain rights and charters. By degrees they came alſo to participate in the legiſlation and government of the country. But the laws were ſtill interpreted, and juſtice adminiſtered by the creatures of the crown; and experience ſufficiently proved, that whilſt the judges were left at the mercy of the Prince, they would invent modes and find evaſions, by means of which the will of him on whom they depended, might be carried into execution. The neceſſity, therefore, of eſtabliſhing the independence of the judges became evident, and the people of England, after a long ſtruggle, ſucceeded in carrying this point. The judges inſtead of holding their commiſſions durante bene placito, during pleaſure, as heretofore, received them under a new tenure, quam diu bene ſe geſſerint, during good behavior; nor could the King any longer remove them, except on an addreſs from both houſes of parliament. This was all that was neceſſary; all that was required—all that could be done; for, as the two houſes of Parliament and the crown united, poſſeſs what has been ſtyled omnipotence, as they act not only in the confined ſphere of agents, bound down by certain fixed rules and a written conſtitution, but are ſuppoſed alſo to repreſent the nation in its original capacity, there is nothing ſo ſacred under this ſyſtem of government, which they cannot and do not control and alter at their pleaſure and diſcretion.—The judiciary continues, nevertheleſs, in that country, to be a ſubordinate department; the judges continue ſtill to hold of, and from the crown, to adminiſter juſtice in its name, and are ſuppoſed to be an emanation from the regal power. The courts are ſtill called the King's courts. The judges the King's judges. This being the caſe, as reſpects the King's power and prerogatives in England, gentlemen now bring forward the monſtrous doctrine, that the executive ſtands preciſely in the place of the crown, and imply that the judiciary are placed in preciſely the ſame relative ſituation with reſpect to him, as that of England is to the crown.

And is this really the caſe Mr. Chairman? Is the judiciary of the United States really ſubordinate to the executive? Do the judges indeed hold, as the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Giles] tells us, of and from the Preſident; that very Preſident, at whoſe trial, in caſe of impeachment, one of them is to preſide; do they indeed adminiſter juſtice in his name? Does their power emanate from him? Are the federal courts the courts of the Preſident, the federal judges, his judges? No, Sir, the federal courts are the courts of the United States. Juſtice is adminiſtered in the name of the United States. The judges are only known, as judges of the United States. They hold their commiſſions of and from, an act under the authority of the United States. What is then the fair inference; againſt what power under our conſtitution was the tenure of good behaviour intended to operate? I ſay, ſir, the fair and honeſt inference is that this tenure was intended as a limitation and reſtraint againſt the United States in its corporate capacity; that is againſt the government of the United States, which in fact and in truth, are placed in the ſame relative ſituation with reſpect to the judiciary, in which the crown ſtands in that country of which we have been ſpeaking. The native citizens of America, Mr. Chairman, are a plain but ſhrewd people, of ſound and diſtinguiſhing minds, and poſſeſſed of their full ſhare of common ſenſe. They are not apt to do things idly, to adopt meaſures, which mean nothing, and are of no avail. When therefore, they adopted this tenure, it is but paying them a poor compliment to ſuppoſe, that they intended it to operate only againſt that branch of the government, which did not poſſeſs the power and perogatives, againſt which the check was originally aimed and directed in the country from whence we are ſuppoſed to borrow it. They looked not, ſir, to the ſound, but the ſubſtance; they regarded not the name or the title, but the thing itſelf; they meant not to combat a ſhadow, a nonentity, but to limit and contract *the power itſelf*, in whatever branch it might appear to have been depoſited under the conſtitution and which poſſeſſing, or aſſuming the prerogative of the Britiſh court, might be diſpoſed to make the judiciary a ſubordinate department of the government, or to affect the independence of the judges. Whatever branch therefore of the government aſſumes this power, from whatever quarter the attempt is made to render the judiciary ſubordinate to its will and pleaſure, and to infringe the independence of the judges; this conſtitutional barrier ſtares them in the face; and upon a fair and honeſt conſtuction of the tenure under which the people have willed, that the federal judges ſhould hold their commiſſions, they can only forfeit them, (whilſt the conſtitution laſts, or until the people think proper to alter it) they can only forfeit them by ceaſing to behave well; they can only be deprived of them by impeachment.

That this is the conſtruction heretofore given to the tenure of good behaviour in the American world, may I think, alſo be proven by a further reference to the ſtate conſtitutions. In thoſe of New-Hampſhire, and New-York, it is expreſsly declared, that the judges, who hold their offices during good behaviour, ſhall not continue in them after reaching a ſpecified age; 60 or 70 years; and in that of Maſſachuſetts, that the governor with the conſent of council may remove the judges holding under the ſame tenure upon the addreſs of both houſes. Here, I ſay, in the firſt inſtance, the exception proves the rule. If the judges were not to hold their offices (but for this exception,) during their lives and good behaviour; to what end, with what poſſible view was the exception as to age introduced. In the latter caſe; if the other two branches have, (as is contended) in the nature of things, and of courſe, the right of depriving the judges of their offices, why was the proviſo adopted? What neceſſity could there have been to grant this power expreſsly to them in the conſtitution? Is it not fair and correct to imply from this proviſo, this expreſs grant; that in the opinion of the framers of that conſtitution, the legiſlature would not otherwiſe have poſſeſſed the power therein given? Again; in the the conſtitutions of Pennſylvania, Delaware, &c. it is provided that the judges ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour, (ſubject however to impeachment;) but for any reaſonable cauſe, which ſhall not be a ſufficient ground of impeachment, the governor at his diſcretion may remove any of them on the addreſs of *two thirds* of each branch in Pennſylvania, and in Delaware on the addreſs of *two thirds of all* the members of each branch of the legiſlature. Now, ſir, does not the *major* include the *minor*?—If then, it was contemplated by thoſe, who framed theſe conſtitutions, that a ſimple majority of the two houſes could paſs a law, which would to all intents and purpoſes derange and remove the judges from office, why in the name of common ſenſe require, as we have juſt ſhewn is done in the conſtitutions of Pennſylvania, and Delaware, an union of two thirds of all the members of both branches of the legiſlature to effect the ſame thing, viz. the removal of the judges.

Far however, as theſe examples go to ſhew the effect, which this tenure was ſuppoſed to have in reſtraining the power, as well of the legiſlature as the executive, the point is ſtill more triumphantly and unanſwerably proven in the caſe of thoſe ſtates, in whoſe conſtitutions no ſpecific mode is provided of removing the judge, except by impeachment, and in which the executive neither exerciſes nor has the power of removing an incumbent from office. Such is for example, the caſe in N. Carolina, and in the ſtate I have the honor immediately to repreſent. Here the judges are choſen by joint ballot of both houſes, and hold their offices during good behavior. The executive however, neither does nor can remove any civil officer from office, who holds a commiſſion at pleaſure. Did the judges, therefore, hold under this inferior tenure, they would be ſtill out of his reach, beyond his authority and his controul, yet the conſtitution declares, 'they ſhall hold their commiſſions during good behaviour.' Why then is this particular tenure ſecured to them by the conſtitution? In whoſe hands is the power placed, againſt which it is intended to operate and ſecure them? Certainly not in the hands of the executive, for we have juſt ſeen, that he cannot remove from office even in caſes, where the commiſſions run 'during pleaſure.' If any thing therefore is meant by this proviſion in the conſtitutions of theſe ſtates, the intention and object muſt have been thereby to limit and reſtrain the power of the legiſlature; and as I have never yet heard it contended, that a public officer, holding during good behavior, could be turned out of office by a ſimple vote or reſolution of the two houſes, it follows, that this tenure was adopted to prevent them from doing the ſame thing by a ſide wind, by deranging the individual thus ſecured, and taking his office from him.

From this haſty review of the ſtate conſtitutions, it would appear, that in the general received opinion of the American people, the tenure of good behavior, where no expreſs proviſions to the contrary were introduced in ther ſtate conſtitutions, went to ſecure the independence of the judges and their *continuance* (the very term made uſe of in the conſtitution of Virginia) in office, equally againſt the attempts and encroachments of the legiſlature and executive.

The wiſe men, who framed our federal compact were perfectly aware of this.—The ſtate conſtitutions were all before them. They were well acquainted with the ſentiments and opinions of the people in every part of the continent. They deemed it, however, moſt expedient to omit the various exceptions, contained in the ſeveral ſtate conſtitutions; and in eſtabliſhing the federal judiciary, they carefully provided, that the judges, both of the ſupreme and inferior courts, ſhould hold their offices under the pure and ſimple tenure of good behavior, ſubject to a poſſibility of removal from office in no other way under the conſtitution, ſave only by impeachment. So far were they, indeed, from intending, that a bare majority of the two branches of the legiſlature, uniting with the executive, ſhould have the important and effectual power of deranging and getting rid of the judges, by putting down their offices; that they would not even truſt them with the much inferior power of reducing their ſalaries; but expreſsly provide, that the ſalaries of the judges ſhould not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office. In the only inſtance, in which they grant the power of removal, viz. by impeachment, they avoid giving the executive any agency whatever in the buſineſs; they ſuſpend all the legiſlative funtions of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, and introduce them entirely in a new character, by making of the latter a body of accuſers, and converting the ſenate into a court of juſtice.—They go further, and from abundant caution provide at the ſame time in caſes of impeachment, that no perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of *two thirds* of the members of the ſenate, before whom he is impeached.

But granting for a moment, that the tenure of good behaviour was intended more immediately as a check againſt the executive; whence, I pray you, does the legiſlature obtain the right of diſregarding this check, and removing the judges in ſpite of this expreſs limitation of any and every ſuch power? Will any one contend, that they can exerciſe a power not given them by the conſtitution? if not, I repeat the requeſt of the member from Pennſylvania, (Mr. Hemphill) that gentleman will turn to the page and point their finger to the clauſe, which gives even the ſemblance of any ſuch power to the legiſlature alone, or united with the executive. And if, as is the fact, no ſuch power is given in the conſtitution, I aſk with the ſame gentleman, how this committee can poſſibly get over the proviſions contained in the tenth amendment to the conſtitution, viz. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the ſtates, are reſerved to the ſtates reſpectively or to the people."

In the face of all this, and contrary to the practice, which has heretofore invariably prevailed as well under the ſtate governments, as that of the Union at large, gentlemen now tell us, that the members of this ſeparate, diſtinct and co-ordinate branch, are left at the mercy of every political gale that blows, and ſubject to the whim and caprice of every party, which may chance, from day to day to predominate in our other two branches of the governmenu.

[*To be continued.*]

BOSTON, March 20.

Arrived, brig Sally and Betſey, Allen, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe. Left brig Succeſs, Rogers, to ſail next day; ſch'r ———, Taylor, to ſail for Bourdeaux in 10 days—Left a number other Americans names not recollected. No troops had arrived, but were hourly expected—all was quiet—Markets a little better. Pork 20 dolls. Beef 16, Fiſh 7 a 8. Capt. A. ſpoke March 3, lat. 26, 30, long. 70, brig Friendſhip, from Laguira, for New-York, 17 days. March 13, an Engliſh ſhip from Falmouth for N. York, 7 weeks out, ſuppoſed to be a packet, it blowing freſh could not learn hear name.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

Arrived, brig Ceres, Burnham, Savanvah.

Cleared, ſhips American, Sherry, Liverpool; Orlando, Marſhalk, Amſterdam; brig Hound, Fuller, Curracoa; ſch'r Lively, Ruſſell, Teneriffe.

The ſhip Two Friends, Voſe, was to leave London, for this port, between the 20th and 25th February.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

Extract from a letter, dated Port-Republican, Feb. 27, 1802, to a reſpectable mercantile houſe in Wilmington.

"The French, after taking poſſeſſion of St. Marc, and the plain back of it, which were evacuated by the negroes, found a number of the whites, who were murdered; and ſeven whoſe hands were tied, and fire ſet to their feet, but ſo lately done, that they were ſtill alive! The officers knew not what had become of the people belonging to the American veſſels; but this day a merchant of St. Marc, who made his eſcape, arrived here, informs, that he left the inhabitants of the place, and all the Americans, at a ſmall fort 18 miles from St. Marc. Yeſterday a large package of Touſſaint's papers were found—among them was a copy of inſtructions to the commanders of the reſpective diſtricts, to deſtroy, on the 1ſt of March, every white perſon within their limits.——Likewiſe a letter addreſſed to Touſſaint, from the government of England, by which it appears that the Engliſh have been the prompters, behind the ſcene, to the inhuman maſſacres and deſtructions which have taken place!

"There has alſo been found a contract for the ſupply of 4 millions livres worth of powder from the United States, but whether from the *government* or *individuals*, I know not. Piere Lewis, who was commander in chief of Leogane, who burnt that place, and murdered the whites, has been taken. I ſaw him three days ſince, go on board the admiral's ſhip, where he will remain in irons, till general Le Clerc arrives."

The ſame letter ſtates, that St. Marc was burnt, and that two brigs, and two ſchooners, the only veſſels in the port, were ſunk or deſtroyed.

BALTIMORE, March 29.

Arrived ſch'r Horner, capt. Long, from Guadaloupe, via St. Thomas's.

Left at Guadaloupe, brig and ſchooner Edward, of this port. At St. Thomas's,

sch'r Iris, captain Thornton, of this port. The sch'r Hope, Johnston, of Alexandria, had arrived at Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, three or four days before the Hornet sailed.

Also, sch'r Two Brothers, capt. Canby, 22 days from St. Thomas's.

Also, sch'r Maria, capt. Wickes, 16 days from Jeremie. Left there, 5 sail of American vessels, none of them belonging to this port. Passed the brig Ann, Vinson, in the bay; the brig Fair American is also in the bay.

The brig Nancy, Brown, arrived at Lisbon, from hence, the 19th of January. All the American vessels that arrive at Lisbon, from the continent of America, are put under a strict quarantine.

March 30.

Arrived last evening, the brig Ann, capt. Vinton, 19 days from Point-Petre, (Guadaloupe). Spoke the brig Greenwich, capt. Remington, from St. Croix, bound to Philadelphia, out 3 days, all well. Markets at Guadaloupe, for American produce, dull; for island produce, high, and rising. Pelage continued to hold the supreme authority at Guadaloupe, but was not expected to possess it after the troops should arrive from France. La Crosse was, still at Maragalante,

A list of vessels lying at Point-Petre.

Ship Madison, Hartly, Pepperelborough; brig Betsey, Daggett, Boston; Lavinia, Bates, Newburyport; Neptune, Baker, Newport; ——, Carlton, do. ——, Morrison, do. sch'r Little Edward, Godbee, Sagg-Harbor, bound to Charleston; Nancy, Hovey, New-York; —— & Ruthy, ——, Newport; Kitty, Smith, Charleston; Sally, White, Beverly; Favorite, Lathrop, Norwich; Venus, Taylor, Boston.

Also, brig Redress, capt. Cunnyngham, 103 days from Bremen, last from the Isle of May. Left a number of American vessels at the Isle of May—none of this port. Spoke nothing on the passage. There was no salt to be got at the Isle of May.

NORFOLK, March 25.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, (for orders) the sch'r. William, captain Dennison, 14 days from the Havanna. Captain D. informs that in consequence of the arrival of a frigate from Europe, that Port was on the 26th of February shut against all nations. March 20, in lat. 37, 10, long. 76, spoke the sloop Sally, captain Wilkinson from Philadelphia bound to New-Orleans, dismasted and endeavouring to go to Norfolk. Captain D. has kindly favoured us with a list of American vessels left in Havanna the 9th of March.

Ships George, Tucker, Portland; schr. Union, M'Donald, Tolo; sch'rs. Sally, Davidson, Philadelphia; ship Polly, Stutson, Boston; schooner Industry, Brown, Charleston; snow Susan, Taylor, Providence; brig Augustus, Lewis, Philadelphia; ship Hannibal, Paul, Boston; brig Aurora, Thomas, Boston; sch'rs. Nancy, Arnold, Philadelphia; brig Industry, Allen, New-York; brig Patsey, Lane, Charleston; snow Dolphin, Rice, Boston; brig Edmund, White, New-York; sch'r. Adventure, Smith, Gloucester; sch'r. Sally, Dennis, Boston; sloop Blue Bird, Millet, Wilmington; sloop Republic, Hoyt; brig Flora, Crane; brig Halvile, Brown, Charleston; ship Fandango, Green; snow Success; brig Mary, Brenan, Norfolk, to sail in 15 days; brigs Potowmack, Tupper, Baltimore; ship Harmony, Torrey, Charleston; ship Portland, Dickes, Boston; and a great many American vessels names unknown.

Arrived the schooner Susannah, captain Davis 22 days from Kingston, Jamaica, Thomas and John Higginbotham. Left there the following Americans.:

Ships Jane, Stone, for Norfolk, in five days; brigs Martha Johnston, Wyvill, do. in 7 days; Sally, Henry, for Philadelphia, in 4 days; Union, Brown of do. for New-Orleans, in ten days.

On the 12th of March in lat. 23, 30, long. 83, spoke the ship Harper, capt. Jones from New-Orleans, bound to N. Y. March 24, in lat 24, 7, long 81, spoke the schooner———, captain Blanchard, from the north side of Jamaica, 10 days out, bound to New-York. Informs, that here was a violent hurricane on the 22 Feb. from the N. W. which had done a great deal of damage to the plantations on the north side of the island;—several Americans have been blown ashore. A French frigate arrived at Kingston from St. Domingo, on th 18th of Feb. and sailed again on the 21st. Eight line of battle ships and ten frigates were laying at Fort Royal under the command of admiral Duckworth. Five sail of the line, with transports and troops, were hourly expected; and great preparations were making through the island. Martial law was in force when captain Davis left Jamaica. Provisions very low but expected to rise daily.

Arrived the brig Traveller, captain Merry, 16 days from St Croix.

List of vessels left at St. Croix, when the brig Traveller sailed.

Ships Bellona, Newell, for New-York; Phœnix, Foyl, do. Brothers, Weakes, Philadelphia; brigs Sally, Closby, New-York, in 5 days; Fair American, Dolostter, Philadelphia; Greenwich, Remtington, do. Harriet, Wheaton, New-Haven; Eliza, Dennison, New-Haven; Mary, Burr, New-York; Washington, Glover, do. Phœbe, Benson, Poughkepsie; Dianna, New-Bedford; Freeman, Benton, Hartford; Alligator, ——, New-York; Ariel, Hitchcock, Philadelphia; sch'rs. Sally Gladding, Hitchcock, New-Haven; Fair——, North-Carolina;——, Boston; Rainger, of Belfast; Independence, Ripley, New-York; Pride, English, New-Haven; Roger William, Allen, Rhode-Island; Reliance, Ripley, of New-York; Fizgig, Records, do. Rising Sun, Fowler, do. to sail in eight days; sloops Maria, Bogardus, do. in 4 days; Runay, ——, Attevaten; Industry, Oliver, of Philadelphia.

Two brigs, three schooners, names unknown, arrived this day.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

Town Meeting.

At the request of a number of the citizens, I hereby give notice, that a Town Meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at six o'clock, at the Court-House, for the purpose of considering of the propriety of petitioning Congress relative to the existing state of the District of Columbia.

ALEX. SMITH,
MAYOR.

Thursday, April 1.

The sch'r Hope, capt. Johnson, of this port, was at Point-Petre, Guad. the 11th of March, to sail in 10 days.

Early in the present session of congress, a committee was appointed, at the request of Mr. Nicholson, to investigate the state of the Treasury, and examine the accounts of the secretaries—The committee applied to Mr. Gallatin for information—The following is an extract of his answer to the committee.

"In relation to accounts under the control of the department of state, those of Mr. Jefferson have been settled since the 31st December in the year 1793, and no balance is due thereon. Those of Mr. Randolph, have been adjusted, and a suit instituted ever since the year 1797, for a balance of about 51,000 dollars, which, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the comptroller, to bring it to issue, has not yet been decided. The difficulty to recover balances due to the United States, being one of the great impediments to the public service; extracts of the correspondence of the district attorney of Virginia, on that subject marked (B) are annexed: The accounts of Mr. Marshal have been rendered, but are not yet settled. Those of the present secretary of state, for the short time, during which he received public monies, are settled, and no balance is due thereon. Those of Mr. Pickering have been rendered, and his general account has been stated by the Auditor—By this it appears, that, with the exception of two items suspended for want of vouchers, or disputed by the parties, *he has accounted for all the public monies received by him, so far as to show, that the whole has been applied for public purposes.*"

In the account of Mr. Pickering given to the committee, is a credit of 14,588 dollars 54 cents gained in the purchase of bills of exchange, probably in making remittances to Holland—if col. Pickering had been the least disposed to speculate on public money, how easy would it have been to have pocketed this money—How absurd then, to charge a man, of openly converting public money to his own use, who neglected so easy a mode of acquiring upwards of 14,000 dollars. But col. Pickering does not want defence; the people of the United States are too well satisfied, of his integrity, to give credence, any longer, to the infamous charges which have been urged against him.

The above extract from Mr. Gallatins report, is given to shew that the mighty bubble is burst, the mountain, after a most painful parturition has brought forth a mouse.

An outcry was raised against the officers under the late administration, for having converted to their own private use, millions of dollars.—It was an electioneering trick, and had its effect upon the country. When however, the falshood and absurdity of the charges were about to be proven; the people were called upon to suspend their opinion till Mr. Gallatin should have time to scrutinize the accounts of these delinquents, and the most important and wonderful discoveries would be made—Behold the fruit of a year's labor; That "Mr. Pickering has accounted for all the public monies received by him, so far as to show, that the whole has been applied for public purposes, with the exception of two items suspended for want of vouchers, or disputed by the parties:" which items we are informed are of small value. "Out of thine own mouth I will convict thee."

People of America, how long will you suffer yourselves to be deceived, by these electioneering tricks? How long will you suffer those to retain that power, which was acquired by such falshood and deception? *(Wash. Fed.)*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

MONDAY, MARCH 29.

An engrossed bill, making a partial appropriation for the support of government, during the year 1802, was read a third time and passed.

Previous to its passage, a conversation took place respecting an alledged looseness of appropriation. This objection was made by Mr. Griswold and supported by Mr. Danna, who were of opinion that the sum in the bill should be more specifically appropriated.

The objection was repelled by Messrs. Milledge, Giles, Elmendorf, Randolph, and Allston, who contended that the objection did not apply, and that no inconvenience could rise from a partial appropriation made in the bill and contemplated for a definitive object.

A motion made to recommit the bill was lost; when the bill passed—Yeas 45.

An engrossed bill for the relief of Isaac Zane, was after a short discussion, passed —Yeas 45.

An engrossed bill to amend an act, intitled, "An act to retain a further sum on drawbacks for the expences incident to the allowance and payment thereof and in lieu of stamp duties on debentures," was read a third time.

M. Stanley moved to recommit the bill to the committee of commerce and manufactures; lost—Yeas 27—Nays 31.

The question on the passage of the bill was then taken by Yeas and Nays, and carried Yeas 38—Nays 32.

A message was received from the President, with accompaying communications from the marshal for the district of Columbia, stating the great defects attending the existing state of the jail in the district, &c.

Referred to the committee of whole house on Territorial bill.

Mr. Nicholson presented two petitions from citizens of Washington, praying that an Internal government may be established for the district of Columbia, by Congress.

Referred to same committee.

The order of the day was called for on the bill respecting the government for the district of Columbia.

Mr. T. Morris moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till the 4th Monday of November next.

Mr. Morris made this motion from a conviction that the provisions of the bill were disagreeable to a great majority of the inhabitants. From this circumstance it had been the opinion that the bill would have been suffered to sleep.

Mr. Nicholson seconded the motion.

Mr. Bacon asked gentleman to assign some specific reasons for the motion.

Mr. Nicholson said his specific reason for a postponement was his dislike to the system laid down in the bill. He believed that system, if established, would prove very oppressive, from the great expence attending it. Another reason with him was that the inhabitants of the district are very generally averse to it. Should the house go into committee, he had no doubt, but that after consuming days, the bill would be finally rejected. The question of postponement would determine the sense of the house respecting a territorial legislature.

Mr. Dennis said he had early taken up the opinion, that it would be as well for the interest of the United States as for that of the district, to establish a system of local authority. But as no person could be more opposed to the provisions of the bill than he was; and finding almost the whole of the inhabitants against it, he should vote for the postponement; though the principle which the house was in favor of adopting might perhaps be best settled by a motion to strike out the first section of the bill. Should the house take up the bill, he was prepared to move a number of amendments, one of which would be for incorporating a senatorial branch. Believing that the present bill would be rejected and that it was necessary for congress immediately to do something in relation to the affairs of the territory, he would vote in favor of the motion.

The question of postponement was put, and carried—Yeas 42.

When on motion of Mr. Dennis, the commitee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the several subjects connected with the territory, and reference made thereof to a select committee.

The house proceeded to consider the report on the petition of James Mac Cashen, and others; when after a very detailed speech, made by Mr. Davis, the following resolution was agreed to.

Resolved, that those persons who purchased land of John Cleves Symmes, prior to the first of Jan. 1800, ought to have further time allowed them to pay the money, than is allowed by the act of Congress of March 3, 1801.

Messrs. Davis, Hoge, and Fearing; a committee to bring in a bill.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Lucy, Butler, Boston.
Sloop Dolphin, Spencer, Newport.

For Sale,

At the subscriber's Cooper's Shop, on Col. Hooe's wharf, a few new

Rum Puncheons.

Also, a quantity of FISH BARRELS.

CHAS. JAMIESON.

April 1. eo3t‡

THE term of copartnership between *Henry & Thos. Moore*, expired yesterday. The VENDUE and COMMISSION BUSINESS will, hereafter, be transacted by

Thomas Moore,

on his own account. Those few persons who are still indebted to the late firm, are once more earnestly requested to come forward and pay their respective balances, otherwise suits will be instituted against them at the next Court for the County of Alexandria, without respect to persons.

HENRY MOORE,
THOMAS MOORE.

April 1. eo3t

At Private Sale,

A quantity of elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

MAHOGANY dining and card tables, one pair of handsome looking glasses, one large carpet, bed and window curtains, (made of very fine chintz) one pair of elegant London plated urns of the newest fashion, one pair of silver goblets, three pair silver and plated candlesticks, one plated bread basket, and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,
April 1. eo3t Auctioneer.

Wanted,

A young woman of good character, as a Sempstress and to clean chambers. Such an one, by applying to the Printers, may hear of an eligible situation in a genteel family. April 1. d

---

Wanted,

ABOUT 200 WHARF LOGS, delivered at the Eastern Branch Ferry—For which a generous price will be given, if delivered agreably to a contract to be entered into. Apply to

JAMES O'BRIEN.

City of Washington,
Feb. 13. 2aw16t‡

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN and FOUR CHILDREN—The eldeſt a Boy, thirteen years of age—Price Five Hundred Dollars. Enquire of the Printers.

March 30. d2w

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber having declined buſineſs, requeſts all ſuch as have claims againſt him to bring them forward; and all thoſe that are indebted to him are likewiſe requeſted to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM FARR.

March 30, 1802. d3t‡

JUST RECEIVED,
COARSE WOOLLENS,

Conſiſting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, ſtriped blankets and kerſey duffils---For ſale on very moderate terms by the package, on the uſual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age—accuſtomed to houſe work and waiting at table—being ſtrong and active he may be otherwiſe employed at the pleaſure of the purchaſer. Apply to the printers.

March 29. d

JANNEY & PATON
HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pieces of Ruſſia Duck,
30 Ravens do.
6 Cheſts of Souchong Tea,
Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes
Weſt-India do. in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Holland Gin in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,
Caſtile Soap in boxes,
Shoes in boxes aſſorted,

East-India Goods.

Alſo,

The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain Snow, conſiſting of
43 Tons Plaiſter of Paris,
60 Caſks of Lime,
10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,
115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,
40 Boxes of dipt Candles.

January 22. d

WILL BE SOLD,

At Selby, the reſidence of the late Mrs. Hannah Waſhington, *of Fairfax county, on a credit until the firſt day of November next, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity for all ſums above five pounds,*

A variety of excellent

Houſehold Furniture, and Stock of every kind, *viz.*

HORSES, HORNED CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS.

The ſale will commence on Wedneſday the ſeventh of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, and continue from day to day, until the whole is ſold.

THOS. LEE, ſen.

Executor of Mrs. Hannah Waſhington, deceaſed.

March 8. eo3td12t ‡

THOMAS WHITE,
BLACKSMITH,

ACQUAINTS his Friends and Cuſtomers that he has removed his Work-Shop to Union-Street, between Prince & Duke Streets, where they can be accommodated with all kinds of Smiths' Work, in the moſt punctual and expeditious manner.

March 30. eo3w

ALEXANDER SMITH AND SON,

Have juſt received from Philadelphia,
—A quantity of—

Bolting Cloths,

OF the lateſt importation from Europe—which, in addition to their former ſtock, make a complete aſſortment, and will be ſold on the very loweſt terms for caſh.

They have alſo on hand,
Molaſſes in hogſheads;
Whiſkey in barrels,
Pork and beef in barrels,
Philadelphia lime,
Soap and candles in boxes,
Coffee in bags,
Sugar in barrels, and
1000 buſhels Turk's-Iſland *SALT, &c. &c.*

We continue to ſelect the beſt FLOUR for family uſe.

A. S. & SON.

March 27. eo2m

Houſe of Entertainment.

Randolph Mott,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an INN in the Town of Alexandria, in the houſe lately occupied by captain Charles M'Knight, where he intends uſing his utmoſt exertions to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe who may favor him with their cuſtom, which from his experience in the buſineſs he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to do on the moſt reaſonable terms.

January 5. 1aw2teo

In the caſe of Eliſha C. Dick, a bankrupt.

The creditors of the ſaid Eliſha C. Dick, who have duly proved their debts under the commiſſion, are hereby notified that the commiſſioners have this day declared the firſt dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt, which is ready to be paid to the ſaid creditors of their legal repreſentatives, on application to the ſubſcriber, at the counting-houſe or Meſſrs. Thompſon and Veitch.

JOHN M'IVER.

March, 27. eo3t

JUST ERCEIVED,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
GLASS,

Conſiſting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glaſſes, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be ſold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

March 4. eo

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers living in Alexandria, on Sunday morning the 28th inſt. two apprentices, viz.

THOMAS MATHEWS, an apprentice to the windſor chair making trade, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet high, fair complexion and light hair which he wears tied; had on a ſhort blue coat, brown waiſtcoat, with a dark grey back, drab coloured cloth trowſers, half-worn ſhoes and half-worn hat, and took with him a number of ſummer cloaths.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, an apprentice to the plaiſtering buſineſs, about 18 years of age, 5 feet high, dark complexion and ſhort dark hair, blue round jacket, and trowſers. Ten dollars will be paid for apprehending and ſecuring either of the above named boys and reaſonable charges if brought home.

EPHRAIM EVANS, *Chairmaker.*
JAMES FLETCHER, *Plaiſterer.*

March 29. eo3t

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Waſhington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling houſe and ſundry other improvements, ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands, and two vacant mill ſeats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 *acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill ſtones and every neceſſary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the beſt advantage, and with as little manual labor as poſſible; a brewery and diſtillery, a granary, a miller's houſe, a brewer's houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and a vacant mill ſeat.*

Two undivided third parts of 200 *acres of land, adjoining the* 7 *acres and* 172 *acres abovementioned, upon which here are ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands.*

The purchaſer of the above property, will have an aſſignment of a leaſe for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 *years to come from the firſt day of September next.*

The ſtone on the above lands is equal in goodneſs to any, and ſuperior to moſt foundation ſtone on the river—veſſels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and ſtone quarries.

Any perſon or perſons, who may incline to purchaſe, will of courſe view the premiſes, therefore it is not thought neceſſary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forreſt, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

June 29. 1aw

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE,

MONTALTA,

WILL ſtand at my ſtable and be let to mares the preſent ſeaſon, at *Sixteen Dollars*, or *Eight Dollars* the leap, and *Twenty Four Dollars* to enſure a mare with foal, and *Half a Dollar*, in each inſtance, to the groom. The money for the leap muſt be ſent with the mares—notes for the ſeaſon muſt be ſent with the mares alſo, which may be diſcharged by the payment of twelve dollars on or before the laſt day of July, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. The ſeaſon commences on the firſt day of April. Mares will be fed with grain, if required, at the market price. Good and extenſive paſturage *gratis*. All poſſible care will be uſed to guard againſt accidents and eſcape, tho' I will not be anſwerable for either.

MONTALTA was got by Colonel Homes's imported horſe Bedford, whoſe character and pedigree ſtands ſo high, both in England and America, as to need no comment from me. His dam, as certified by Daniel Carroll Brent, Eſq. of Richland, who bred her, was got by Lindſay's Arabian, her dam was young Selima, her grand dam Mr. William Brent's Ebony, her great grand dam Colonel Taſkoe's imported Selima. Ebony's ſire was Col. Tayloe's imported Othello.—Young Selima's ſire was Col. Baylor's imported Fearnaught. This blood is alſo ſo well known to, and in ſuch high eſtimation with gentlemen who have been and are now on the turf, that I ſhall only add, that Montalta's colour, high form, marks, &c. are admired by all who have ſeen him. He is full 15½ hands high, and will be five years old next May.

THOS. LEE, ſen.

Prince William County,
March 8. 2aw16 ‡

R. & J. GRAY

Have for ſale, at their BOOK & STATIONARY STORE, *King ſtreet, 4th door eaſt of Royal ſtreet,*

Barton on Free Commerce, juſt publiſhed; Epitome of the Hiſtory of Europe; Beauties of Nature Delineated, ſelected from Sturm's Reflections; Vicar of Lanſdown, by Mrs. Roche; Maid of the Hamlet, by do. Abbeſs, by W. N. Ireland; Innocent Fugitives; Terentia; Scot's Hiereſs; Hiſtory of Miſs Baltimore; Double Surprize; Count Gleichen; Maid of Kent; Emma Dorvill; Letters on the Female Mind; Faſhionable Daughter; Louiſa, or the Reward of an Affectionate Daughter; Fragments of Letters; Letters of Themiſtocles; Vagabond, by George Walker; Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore; Spirit of the Caſtle, by W. C. Proby; Life, a new Comedy, by Reynolds.

Alſo on hand,
A general Aſſortment of
School Books & Stationary.

March 19. d3t 2aw

Valuable Building Lots
FOR SALE.

On Wedneſday the 5th of May next, the ſubſcribers will offer at public ſale, on a credit which will then be made known,

About 80 LOTS

of convenient dimenſions for building, lying between Queen and Oronoko ſtreets, in the vicinity of the powder houſe. And as ſoon as the ſale of thoſe lots is over, they will proceed to ſell in lots, a plat of which will be exhibited, about nineteen ACRES of GROUND, a little farther to the weſtward, bounded on the ſouth by the garden in the tenure of Thos. Purkes, on the weſt by ground of Mr. Dulany, on the north by ground of captain Conway, and on the eaſt by ground of Mr. Chas. Alexander and the heirs of Samuel Arell, dec'aſed. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately on the payments being ſecured according to the conditions of the ſale, which will commence at nine o'clock in the morning, if the day is fair, otherwiſe at the ſame hour the next fair day.

WM. WILSON,
JOHN POTTS.

March 15. 1aw1ſtM-d4t

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

The term of Partnerſhip heretofore exiſting under the firm of *Thompſon & Veitch,* expired on the 25th of December, 1801: All buſineſs relating to that firm will be ſettled by the ſubſcribers at their counting room on King ſtreet.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Who offer for Sale, on liberal terms, the following Property, viz.

Two Tracts of Land in Loudoun county, one of which is ſituate near the Gum Spring, being well timbered, and containing four hundred acres—the other near Broad Run Church, containing four hundred acres, (adjoining the lands of George Lee) on which there is an extenſive peach orchard: late the property of John Spencer.

One Lot of leaſe Land, in the Manor of Leeds, Fauquier county, containing two hundred acres: late the property of Aquila Davis.

One Tract of Land in Randolph county, containing five hundred acres (ſaid to be very valuable) ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Glady Creek: late the property of Patrick Dougherty.

One other Tract in Hampſhore county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, containing 400 acres: formerly the property of Daniel Jones.

One other Tract called Fertility, containing two hundred and ſixty acres, in Weſtmoreland county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſituate on the Monongahela, about one quarter of a mile below Caſner's Ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinſon's ferry, binding three quarters of a mile on ſaid river. A conſiderable proportion of ſaid tract is bottom land, with a valuable orchard of ſugar trees, and about 60 acres under cultivation; the remainder very heavily timbered.

One other Tract containing one thouſand acres, on Green River, in the ſtate of Kentucky; being part of the military lands formerly belonging to G. Rice, deceaſed.

One Houſe and Lot in Charles Town, Jefferſon county, on the Main ſtreet leading from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, occupied by Adam Haun.

A vacant Lot in ſaid town, ſituate on the ſame ſtreet, adjoining the ſtore of Thomas Hammand.

Two handſome three ſtory Brick dwelling Houſes, with brick ſtables and carriage houſes to each, ſituate on Pennſylvania avenue in the City of Waſhington: at preſent occupied by John Coyle and Benjamin G. Orr.

A Brick dwelling Houſe in George-Town, oppoſite the wharf occupied by George King, together with part of ſaid wharf.

A Brick dwelling Houſe in the town of Alexandria, ſituated on Prince ſtreet, between Fairfax and Royal ſtreets: lately occupied by Charles Turner.

A corner Lot on Prince and Royal ſtreets, adjoining ſaid brick houſe.

The vacant Lots on Prince ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide of ſaid brick houſe. The ſituation of the above property is equal to any in the town for buſineſs.

A Houſe and Lot on King ſtreet: now occupied by S. Snowden and Co.

A Lot fronting fifty ſix feet on Prince ſtreet, and extending back 119 feet, bounded by an alley on the ſouth: on part of ſaid lot is the warehouſe occupied by Hugh Smith.

A Lot on the weſt ſide of Waſhington ſtreet, between Prince and Duke ſtreets. 1aw6m

FOR SALE,

On Credit, or for Caſh, as may ſuit purchaſers,

That Lot with the Houſe thereon, lately poſſeſſed by Mr. Jones, Coachmaker, ſituated on Fairfax-Street, near the centre of the ſquare formed by Queen and Cameron Streets, running parallel with ſaid Streets 123 feet 5 inches, and fronting on Fairfax-Street 39 feet 1¼ inches, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley adjoining.

Alſo,

That convenient Lot, with the very complete and ſubſtantial Buildings thereon, in the town of Dumfries, occupied by Mr. E. Smock. COLIN AULD.

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